CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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IN SOCIAL ROOM OF MONTGOMERY HALL

Moral Issues Supreme

AMERICA is facing a momentous crisis in the present national contest. In this contest moral and spiritual issues are supreme. They so far transcend partizan or "political" issues that literally millions of citizens, including outstanding political leaders as well as the rank and file of the people, are discarding party lines.

On the one hand, defying the spirit if not the letter of his party's platform on prohibition, disregarding the counsel of leaders of his party on this issue and boldly choosing as his campaign manager one who welcomed this opportunity of doing something worthwhile to get rid of "the damnable affliction of prohibition", we have a man whose only hope of reaching the White House is in securing the support of those who would restore the outlawed liquor traffic along with that of all those alien, lawless and criminal elements, centering in our large cities, which have always allied themselves with this evil. The strategy of his campaign is to secure the support of all these elements and, afterwards, of as many as possible of the moral and Christian citizens of the nation on the basis of party loyalty and other issues.

On the other hand, we have a man aspiring to the presidency who stands four-square upon his party's platform declaration for prohibition, whose personal habits and life-long record are in harmony with his declaration on behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment, and whose background, character and achievements are in keeping with his declaration that our greatest national problems are moral and spiritual. His hope of elevation to the presidency is in receiving the support of the sober, God-fearing citizenship of the nation.

Never in any similar campaign were the issues on moral lines so clearly drawn.

It would be a heavy blow to the cause of prohibition to place in the presidency, with its appointive power and its influence on public opinion and law making, one whose lifelong record, public and private, stamps him as a friend of the liquor traffic and who boldly declares he would use the power of this high office to break down the Eighteenth Amendment and prostitute God's ordinance of civil government by putting it into the business of dispensing intoxicating liquors to its people. Far beyond this, it would encourage and embolden all the allied forces of lawlessness and wickedness throughout the land. To accomplish the defeat of such a candidate and place in the presidency one whose public and private life and declarations make him the symbol not only of sobriety but also of all those fine moral and spiritual ideals which are the glory of our Democracy, would be a correspondingly great victory for the cause of prohibition and of national righteousness.

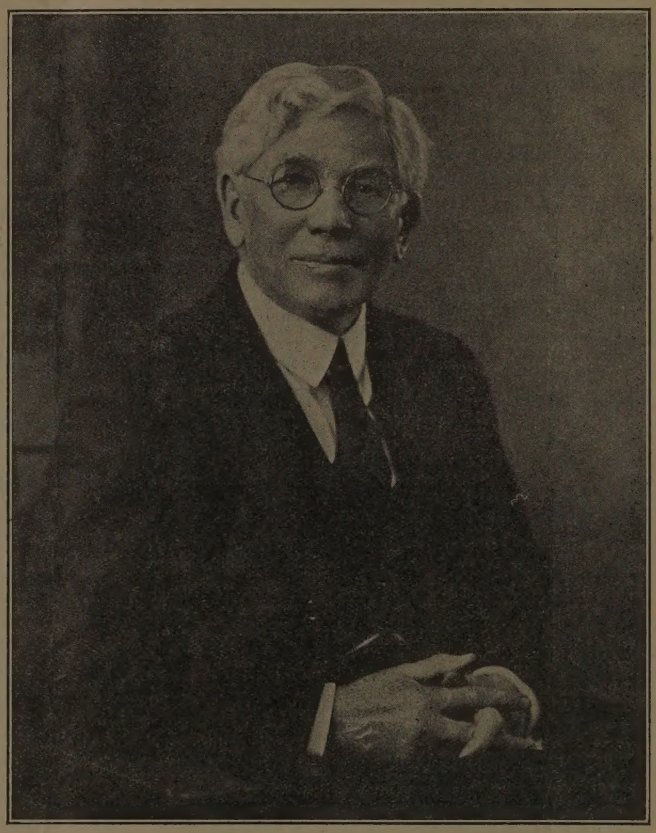
To bring home to the intelligence and conscience of the millions of our Christian citizens the supremacy of these moral and spiritual issues in the campaign, is an imperative and pressing duty. Many of them are not informed. Much is being done to minimize the importance of these issues to this body of our citizens and to confuse them. To make these issues clear to these millions of our citizens, to show them how important they are and to thus lead them to act in accordance with Christian ideals of citizenship, will assure victory.

Rev. Richard Cameron Wylie, D.D., LL.D.

IT is with sorrow that we record the death of Richard Cameron Wylie, veteran national reformer, which occurred on July 31st, in his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-one years.

A man of unusual natural talents, a student and scholar, Dr. Wylie rendered notable service to the Kingdom of God in wide fields. He served an important pastorate in the church to which he belonged, the Reformed Presbyterian, and was also a professor in the Theological Seminary of that church. It is only of his services in the field of National Reform that we would speak here.

In the sixty-five years of its history few men have been connected with the National Reform Association as long, or served it as ably and devotedly, as Dr. Wylie. He was a master in the field of Christian Civil Government, a great and able expounder of the Scriptural teachings concerning the relation of nations and governments to Jesus Christ and the Divine Law. He was well versed in the science of government and expounded with great ability the moral theory of the State. He knew, as few others know, the relation of our American Government to Christianity. He was a constant student of "practical reforms", such as the Sabbath, Marriage and Divorce, and Christian Public Education.



Rev. Richard Cameron Wylie, D.D., LL.D.

It is impossible in this brief space even to chronicle the varied services he rendered the National Reform Association. As far back as 1882 he was called into National Reform work as a secretary and field worker and continued in that capacity for ten years. He was on the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the Association, serving on important committees for many years. He had a leading place on the program of the more important conventions and conferences of the Association for the past thirty or more years. He was chairman of the Commission reporting on the Family at the World Christian Citizenship Conference in 1913, and chairman of the Committee on Christian Education of the World Conference of 1919.

He was the author of valuable tracts, pamphlets and books published by the Association among which are, "Sabbath Laws of the United States", "Digest of Sabbath Laws of United States", and "The Collapse of Christless Civilizations". Perhaps the greatest contribution from his pen to the National Reform cause was through the columns of "The Christian Statesman," on the editorial staff of which he served for many years first as associate editor, then as editor-in-chief, later as associate editor, then from 1902 to 1926 as editor and afterwards, once again, as associate editor. In this journal appeared many of his best articles on the basic principles of Christian government which have doubtless molded the thinking on this subject of a multitude of readers through the years.

We can not more fittingly give expression to our estimate and appreciation of Dr. Wylie's service than by giving our readers the following from the remarks made at his funeral service by his long and intimate associate and friend, Dr. T. D. Edgar, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Reform Association and formerly the Association's President: "It may not be safe to make comparisons of talents, even though we confine these comparisons to one man. So well rounded and symmetrical was Dr. Wylie's development in National Reform work that one can scarcely set one part of his devoted service over against another.

"He was a man of scholarly attainments, and was a student to the end of his days; and he brought to the work of the Association the results of his careful and prolonged studies. He was familiar with its history, all of which he knew, and a large and honorable part of which he was.

"He was able on the public platform, and spoke with clearness and exactness of diction and fervency of spirit. He was skilful, but most courteous, in debate, and could measure argumentative swords with the best of his opponents.

"In assemblies, such as that at Winona Lake, and in his own classroom and elsewhere, he proved himself to be a great teacher of the fundamental principles of civil government. And while he excelled in these and other things, I am wondering today if it cannot be said that the largest contribution our learned and beloved friend has made to the work of our Association has not been done with his pen.

"For twenty years or more he was associated with the 'Christian Statesman' in an editorial capacity, Many of the most cogent and

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

Gov. Smith's Plan for Amending the Prohibition Law

IN GOVERNOR SMITH'S acceptance speech, he made the following declaration:

"I personally believe in an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment which would give to each individual State itself, only after approval by referendum popular vote of its people, the right wholly within its borders to import, manufacture or cause to be manufactured and sell alcoholic beverages, the sale to be made only by the State itself and not for consumption in any public place."

It may be put down as a fundamental fact that it is utterly impossible to change the Eighteenth Amendment in order to bring to pass what Governor Smith proposes. As pointed out in the Prohibition Number of The Christian Statesman in June, any change in the Eighteenth Amendment will require not only a two-thirds vote of Congress, but a three-quarters vote of the various State Legislative bodies; and to prevent this change the drys need simply hold thirteen branches of the Legislature in thirteen States out of a possible ninety-six branches of the Legislature in forty-eight States. Not by the wildest imaginings is it conceivable that the wets will secure enough votes either in Congress or in the State Legislatures.

The possibility, therefore, of making such a change as the Governor recommends needs scarcely be considered. It is hard to understand why the suggestion should have been made by him, except as a mere expression of personal opinion of a cure for the evils which undoubtedly exist in connection with enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. As a piece of practical legislation, however, it is quite out of the question.

Assuming for the sake of argument that such an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment could be enacted, what is involved in such a procedure?

In the first place, if each of the States were to "import, manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, and sell alcoholic beverages," it would cause endless confusion and anarchy in the administration of the law. The present situation with reference to enforcement of the prohibition law would be child's play as compared with the attempt to enforce the law in forty-eight different States—one against the other. For, undoubtedly, there would be a great variety of opinions as to what constitutes intoxication. Every road leading into neighboring States would have to be patroled by revenue officers; at least, this would be the case in which the laws in two neighboring States differed.

Not only would the law be violated by professional bootleggers, who would make the situation in the various States immensely profitable to themselves, but the owners of automobiles who preferred to "buy their own" would go into the business of transporting from one State to another the liquor of the peculiar alcoholic content which they desired.

Furthermore, our country has already passed through such a situation. Before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed, certain of our States were wet and others were dry; and while attempts were made to prohibit the importation of liquor from a wet State to a dry State, it was far from satisfactory. This condition was one of the strongest arguments for a Federal law which would apply to all of the States. The argument that New York cannot legislate for Alabama or Alabama for New York concerning a social custom is scarcely tenable. The tendency throughout our country is toward uniformity of laws which have to do with social life and customs. The fact that a particular group of people, because of their practices in foreign countries or for any other reason, prefer some other kind of a law than the one which prevails does not justify special legislation in their behalf. If a very vital principle were involved, the question might be given consideration, but we have long since passed the point where individual rights and privileges are of greater importance than the common welfare of all the people. It raises the old question of personal liberty, which is also quite fully discussed in a special article in the June number of The Christian Statesman. To quote from this article, "When the manufacture and sale of liquor makes life more burdensome to the people, and when it creates social and economic problems which threaten to destroy the finest things in human life; when it destroys men's bodies and souls, and becomes a menace to society, then we have a right to destroy the liquor traffic—even though it may cause some inconvenience to a comparatively few people, who insist upon exercising their personal liberty. We accept this principle in every other relationship of life. Why not accept it in regard to the liquor business?"

The second item that Governor Smith presents in his recommendation is that "the sale is to be made only by the State itself." To have the United States go into the liquor business is unthinkable. It seems almost like harking back to the dark ages. State control is one of the "experiments" which other governments have gone into with decidedly questionable results. It certainly has not solved the liquor problem in Canada or in any European country where it has been introduced. Testimony on this point is so plentiful that one needs scarcely argue against the proposal. Bootleggers, moonshiners, and all the other parasites of the liquor business are common even under State control, although it is assumed that State control would abolish them.

Governor Smith would have the liquor question determined "only after approval by referendum popular vote of the people." Such a procedure is in no sense binding—it would merely be a straw vote—because it is not the way in which amendments to the Constitution are adopted. The only way the Constitution can be changed is through the method already indicated, namely, by vote of Congress and of the State Legislative bodies. All of the preceding seventeen amendments have been adopted in this way. There is one other way—the calling of a constitutional convention. But this method is open to so many possible complications and dangers that nobody is advocating it. If the discussion at such a constitutional convention could be limited to the particular question in which its advocates are interested, it might be simple enough; but the calling of such a convention would open the whole barn door and might end disastrously for those who, in their zeal for special privileges, overlooked some even more vital matters which affect their individual interests.

Therefore, we may put it down as a finally determined policy that the Constitution will be amended only in the manner always adopted, and this method holds out absolutely no hope for any change whatsoever in the Eighteenth Amendment.

"If the liquor question is a moral and not a political question, then the National campaign this fall is a moral, and not a political campaign. The liquor question has been forced to the front; not by the friends of prohibition; not by a political party, but by a man whom one of the leading political parties made its standard bearer."

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Who is Responsible for National Prohibition

Many forces are responsible for the social upheaval that culminated in National Prohibition. Many organizations contributed of their influence to this end. Not the least of these in their influence have been our Supreme Courts, both State and Federal. They have built up the foundation in jurisprudence. They have enunciated the principles which have silently yet inevitably worked to that end. Other organizations have worked upon the foundations which they laid. Often without knowing it they have spread abroad ideas and principles which the courts have enunciated.

Whenever and wherever the political principles which they have developed have been brought to the people, they have met with a spontaneous and wholehearted approval which testifies to the fact that these principles appeal to the innate sense of justice and right embedded in human nature. Wherever they have been ignored or forgotten, society is still thrashing over the old musty straw of alcoholic sophistries that yields nothing but dust and disappointment.

At this juncture of the great social movement it may be well to refresh our minds as to the principles our courts have taught us. They are:

1. That drinking intoxicating liquors is not merely a personal matter, but very distinctly a social matter, of which the police power of the State must take cognizance.

2. No person has any natural, constitutional or legal right to manufacture, barter or transport beverage liquor.

3. Where the State allows this to be done, it is a special privilege which the police power may withdraw at any moment without incurring liability.

4. It is a business attended by such danger to society that the police power must take cognizance of it and regulate or suppress it.

5. Under no guise whatever, charter, license, permit or contract can the government ever divest itself of, or barter away, the obligation to protect society against its evils.

6. That absolute prohibition laws are a perfectly valid exercise of the police powers of the State.

7. That this police power extends to the right to legislate concerning non-beverage alcohol to any extent that may be necessary to enforce such prohibition laws or protect society against the evils of the use of beverage alcohol.

8. That the Eighteenth Amendment granted to the Federal Government such measure of police power as is necessary to make such prohibitory laws effective to entirely destroy the traffic in, and manufacture of, beverage alcohol.

These principles are set forth in a long line of judicial opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States which cover about fifty years. It would require a volume to present these opinions. To them could be added another volume of such opinions from our State Supreme Courts, equally clear and equally forceful.

The Pinckney Spirit

Just now Americans need a big draught of that brand of patriotism which Charles C. Pinckney displayed, when in response to a French official's suggestion in 1796, that a money consideration would secure immunity for United States commerce against French attack, bluntly told him that America would contribute "millions for defense but not one cent for tribute."

We are afflicted with a brood of poltroons in politics and newspaperdom, who in the presence of current lawlessness are urging us to purchase peace and order by the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. They ask us to respond to the Rum-Rows on the oceans—the moonshiners and Al Capone gangs of rum-runners, as Iceland, Norway and Sweden did to France and Spain, give it up and let them have their own way. These are the terms of peace and order they are urging upon us. We never can enforce Prohibition say they. The job is too big. We must find some other system. W. P. Sims in his recent series of articles on Sweden in the Scripps—Howard chain of papers, Collier's minions and John J. Raskob and His Chief, are urging Sweden's method, or Canada's, as a sort of compromise.

Entirely apart from the futility of this course, the cowardice, the poltroonery, the cringing contemptibility of it ought to fire the heart of every true American. They think us a people who either have not the power or the stomach either to jail, export, deport or hang this band of aliens who are doing the front line fighting against the government.

When the average American citizen once senses the insult to the nation which these defeatists offer in their reiterated "you can't do it" they will respond in the spirit of Pinckney, not millions, that is too small for a measure of the honor of America, but "Billions for enforcement and the political ash can for the cowards who dare urge lying down to the forces that are committing far worse depredations upon us than did France in 1796."

A Gentle Hint

Mr. Charles Willis Thompson in an article in the "Worlds Work" for September calls the Plumed Knight of the Brass Rail, "The Napoleon of Politics." This recalls three other statements about Napoleon.

A leading statesman of Europe in 1811 said, "Europe is tired of Napoleon." That decision sent him to St. Helena.

Lord Byron writing a few years later put these words into Napoleon's mouth.

"I have warred with the World
Which conquered me only,
When the meteor of conquest
Allured me too far."

Buffalo ought to have been his limit.

Wendell Phillips said of him a little later, "If ambition can lift a man from the lowest depths, it can also prostrate him from the highest."

May be America is already tired of Beer Barrel Politics.

In an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Rupert case Elihu Root stated that the revenue alone from New York state Beer was:

1916	$21,000,000
1917	20,700,000
1918	22,500,000

Three thoughts rise up in response to this statement.

1. There is no such quantity as that going through New York today.

2. They were "war years" when brewing was supposed to be reduced to the minimum. What an index of patriotism.

3. What a sum of money to levy on the vices of the weak and take out of the family living of the drinkers.

The President's Power

It is said, and rightly so, that even if Governor Smith were elected to the presidency of the United States, he could not possibly in one or even two terms of office succeed in carrying out his purpose to secure the modification, or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Quite true! But he could, and doubtless in the light of his past record would, set back a decade or two the cause of temperance in our own country if not as well in the world at large. This he could do with the power at his command by virtue of his presidency.

The president has the power, directly, and indirectly, of appointment and of removal; of initiation, prosecution and discontinuance of judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; to pardon and issue regulations; recommend and veto; to prepare the budget and determine the amount of annual appropriation for the Prohibition Bureau. Moreover, he wields power as the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy; as the leader of his party and of the nation at large.

Of the forty thousand appointments within his power are the members of the Supreme Court, today the bulwark of Prohibition; circuit and district judges; the Attorney General who controls the secret service agents; all prosecuting federal district attorneys and United States marshals; the Secretary of the Treasury, who in turn appoints the Prohibition Commissioner, on whom rests chiefly the enforcing of the Prohibition Law; the Secretary of State, ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary who are chiefly responsible for smuggling or its prevention.

By exercising the power of removal he can control not only the acts of United States cabinet members, but also of absolutely every subordinate administrative official; by his power through the Department of Justice he can prevent prosecution of violators of the Prohibition Law; by his power of pardon he can set free bootleggers; by his power in the issuance of regulations he can greatly increase the use of alcohol; by his power of veto he can defeat temperance legislation in Congress.

Can the sober, sensible American citizen vote to place in the highest office within the gift of the American people, with such tremendous power as that office carries with it, a man who boldly declares he believes in and will work for the repeal of that which it has cost the temperance people fifty years of arduous, consecrated, prayerful toil and struggle to secure? We believe not.

The Backfire of the Liquor Tarffic

PSYCHOLOGY has long recognized that every calling has its direct and indirect effects upon those engaged in it. This however is no new discovery. Five hundred years before Christ Ecclesiastes expressed it thus, "He that diggeth a pit shall fall therein and whoso breaketh through a wall a serpent shall bite him." There is a tendency in skilled labor to refine and improve the worker and there is likewise the same tendency in unsocial employments whether they be gambling or deceiving others by propaganda, to debase the worker. Conspicuous among all other employments in its debasing effect upon those engaged in it is the liquor traffic. Whether it is because it produces an inferiority complex or destroys self-respect because of the recognized meanness of participating in the degradation of others, let others decide. The man who engages in it has for centuries been looked down on morally and socially, and the woe pronounced upon "him that putteth his bottle to his neighbor's lips" has come upon him by the working of social and psychological laws which are beginning to be more clearly recognized.

As far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to the "Fellowship of Freedom," the liquor organ of Great Britian, special laws have been enacted to control it and it has been treated as a business that needed special regulation and that man engaged in it as needing to be watched. Perfectly true. The lawmakers have recognized its ever present liability to develop criminality. The writer of that old book, "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," painted this fact in vivid colors, which however are true to life.

The utterances of the judges of our courts and their decisions have always placed this business among those that were peculiarly subjects of police regulation and in which no person had any right to engage. And if the State permitted it, it was a special privilege which the police power of the State could cancel at any moment.

The trade itself has always boldly proclaimed that they considered any regulatory laws as utterly unimportant. As a writer in the old Liquor Trade paper, "The South West," once said, "The only thing that talks forceably and entertainingly these days is money. The distillers of the country have recognized this fact. They are going after a reduction of the whiskey tax and have raised a fund of $20,000 to be devoted to this purpose." Or one B. F. Tully writing in the old "Wine and Spirit Gazette" said, "The saloon keeper does not concern himself about restrictions proposed or about to be placed upon the liquor traffic. He may by a judicious expenditure of a little money dodge the requirements of the law without fear of molestation."

One of the strongest expressions of this disintegrating force of the trade upon those engaged in it that has come to our notice recently was by a newspaper man, Mr. Edward Keating of Denver, which he delivered before the Senate Committee which was investigating the Prohibition law in 1926. He said, "Before I was old enough to vote I joined the trade union. I have been rather intimately connected with it ever since. During all these years there was never a time when the liquor interests voluntarily submitted to any regulation, however reasonable it might be. They violated every law ever placed on the statute books. They joined with every element in the city they could join with in order to get control of the local government."

Corruption doubtless has been used by other lines of business to gain their ends, but it has been sporadic. With the liquor business, from the bootlegger up to the beer baron, it has ever been their mainstay and perpetual habit. It seems to destroy all patriotism, all sense of moral values, all sense of decency, and sink them into an incurable, sordid, heartless selfishness.

Today we are fighting a campaign to restore this social disintegrator; this corruptor of every man who touches it; this debaser of all who are in any way interested in it. We are asked to re-establish property rights in liquor, and to make our Government a big bar tender, as Canada has recently done in spite of South Carolina's experiment which was abandoned according to one of her high state officials, "because of its infinite possibilities of graft."

If there was no other reason for the maintainance of prohibition, and there are many, the historic, centuries old experience that the liquor traffic degrades, debases and destroys all those who engage in it, would justify the police power in this course.

Two Reasons

Why the discriminating voter will not cast a ballot for Governor Smith for president of the United States:

First: Governor Smith promises State option as to alcoholic content. To do this, he must become an agitator, using the unlimited powers of the presidential office to arouse the people and effect his purpose. No president, from Washington to Coolidge, has ever set himself up to undo a constitutional provision. And well it is that no president has attempted such arrogance, for the leverage which the president may exercise to move public-opinion is tremendous. President Wilson was aware of his power when he decided to go to the people with his Versailes Treaty, and but for his suddenly stricken condition, the great power of the presidential office would have been disclosed. And yet Mr. Wilson was concerned with the enactment of new legislation which he believed would be beneficial; not with an attempt to overthrow the expressed will of the people which Mr. Smith pledges himself to do.

The right to agitate for changes in government is unquestioned. Ordinarily, this involves no danger, for there is abundance of authority over the agitator, so long as he is a private citizen, or office holder lower than President. The well known threat of president Jackson was ample quietus for John C. Calhoun; but could John C. Calhoun, or any number of John C. Calhouns, have said the same words, effectually, to president Jackson, had the president, himself, been the nullifier? And if they had, an issue would have been created between the president and the people, with the ultimate vanquishment of the one or the other. Issues have frequently arisen between the president and the people, but the rules of the contest have always been framed under the Constitution; what, if the Constitution, itself, is the subject of contention?

Second: State option presages State conflicts, with the United States government as final arbiter. In all probability, these contentions would grow acute and vexing, the regulatory powers of National government become so obnoxious to the States, that the people, in sheer desperation, would either cast off all National control, and revert to some such condition as prevailed from 1781 to 1787, or else they would abolish all State lines, and erect one National, sovereign government.

Frank R. Agnew.

Winona Bible Conference

The Thirty-fourth Annual Bible Conference at Winona Lake, Indiana, closed Sunday, August 26th, with twelve services. The Consecration Meeting held on the Knoll under the trees near the Tabernacle, was a remarkable scene. Thousands stood in the moonlight while closing prayers were offered thanking God for the great inspiration of the Conference and the fellowship enjoyed. Dr. Biederwolf pronounced the benediction and the great crowd dispersed singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

One cannot begin to tell of the many good things: the sermons, the Bible teaching, the music under the direction of Homer Rodeheaver, the appeal of "Rescue Mission Boys," the Hillside services, the meetings held each morning for women, Dr. J. C. Massee speaker, and the inspiration received from the one hundred Home and Foreign Missionaries.

Thirty-three states were represented at the Conference. Four representatives came from the District of Columbia. The missionaries represented four foreign countries. The Conference closed with all expenses paid and with a neat balance of one thousand dollars which has been turned over to Winona Institutions.

"Home-Coming Day" was a great success. The largest crowd ever assembled on a mid-week occasion was present. The marvellous prohibition talk given by Rev. W. A. Sunday, was enthusiastically received. Much information was given by him as to the character of Governor Smith and his purposes. The attendance was larger by three hundred than last year and Dr. Biederwolf, director of the Bible Conference, promises even greater things for next year.

—Mrs. W. A. Martin.

Rev. Richard C. Wylie

(Continued from page 2)

convincing articles in that journal have been the product of his pen, and the files of that organ of our Association contain a wealth of material that, I fear, no other could have produced.

"He was also a writer of books, the most of which bore on the subjects which the National Reform Association emphasizes. Most of these books related to laws, and with these Dr. Wylie was eminently familiar. Right worthily did he wear the title, 'Doctor of Laws.'

"The manuscripts for these required long and painstaking effort. Many days and weeks have been spent in public and private libraries in research work, the difficulties of which were known only to himself. Much of this has been wholly a labor of love, and even when compensation was received, it was small indeed. But his work abides. And in after years I am quite persuaded that the student of Christian civil government will thank God for the persistent and painstaking efforts put forth by this patient and scholarly man of God, who, being dead, yet speaketh, not only through the influence of his personality, but also by the information and the wisdom that have been committed to the printed page.

"But now he is gone. His work on earth is ended. He was a man greatly beloved. He filled a large place, and he filled it well. I am sure I voice the feeling of every member of the Board of Directors of the National Reform Association when I say—'Brother beloved, verily thou shalt be missed, for thy seat shall be empty.'"

"Servant of God, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ."

The late Dr. R. C. Wylie was the author of a valuable book, which shows the underlying cause of the World War cataclysm. It is entitled "The Collapse of Christless Civilizations." To those who desire this book as a memento of Dr. Wylie, we will be glad to send a copy free on receipt of ten cents to cover postage.

Declaring that the major issue in our country today is the enforcement of law, and that we are imperiled by the wide spread violation of the liquor law embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment, William C. Durant, President of the Durant Motor Company, has offered a prize of $25,000 "for the best and most practical plan to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective." Competitive offerings must be typewritten and not to exceed 2000 words in length and must be submitted prior to December 1st, to the Prize Committee on the Eighteenth Amendment, Room 2401 Fisk Building, New York City. The prize will be awarded by this Committee of prominent men and women, and paid on December 25th.

Association Activities

The National Reform Association has again been fortunate in securing the services of a strong and able assistant in the person of Rev. John Steele, of Selma, California.

For ten splendid years of service he was with the Presbyterian Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare, and then accepted the California pastorate. By temperament, experience and preparation he is especially adapted to work of reform; he returns to his first love in coming to the National Reform Association. Its program of activities greatly appeals to him, and the Association certainly is fortunate in securing his services.

Rev. John Steele

Mr. Steele is a Canadian by birth. Toronto was his home. He is a strong and forceful speaker and organizer, especially along the lines of prohibition, law enforcement, and juvenile delinquency. He has visited every large prison in the United States and has been a great force for good in the lives of thousands who live behind the bars. On the Lyceum and Chautauqua platform as well as in the pulpit he has won very favorable recognition. He enters upon his active work with the Association October 1, and will make his home in Beaver Falls, where his daughter is a student in Geneva College.

We bespeak for him from all the friends of the National Reform Association a very hearty welcome!

There have been many calls for additional copies of the July-August issue, the Sabbath Observance Number, of the Christian Statesman. One woman from Oklahoma purchased eighty-five copies. More copies are available at five cents per copy. How many can you use?

Due to the friendly cooperation of both the religious and secular press of our land in giving space to our call for the observance of a Day of Prayer for Schools, we know that the call reached over 1,200,000 readers.

Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard has returned from a three months trip to Europe, during which she traveled extensively in the British Isles and on the Continent. Although on vacation, she spoke frequently on Mormonism and prohibition. This month she resumes her work in this country, speaking for a time in Michigan.

The National Reform Association is offering four attrative programs to schools, churches and communities, and has met with a most gratifying response. At this early date more than one hundred engagements of various sorts are booked, and every day is bringing added calls.

The first thing on the program is for Good Citizenship rallies some time before election. November 6 is going to be a crisis day in our nation's history. Our speakers are filling their schedule with addresses, pointed, but not partisan. A great moral issue is at stake, fraught with spiritual consequences. Every community should plan a rally.

The second movement planned is for National Reform Field Days. At Winona Assembly in 1927, again in 1928, and with much added enthusiasm. Speakers from our Associations discussed, daily for six weeks, various great moral and vital questions before the nation. These local field days will bring the cream of the Winona programs boiled down to one, or if preferred, two days of addresses. In the main, the same speakers will be present and the same addresses given. There is great variety.

The third plan that is meeting with great success is that for young people, a high-school, day-time popular course of five numbers, as follows: Two Assembly addresses; two purity addresses, one for the boys and the other for the girls. No one who knows conditions but will welcome these heart to heart presentations; then there will be one popular night number for the entire community.

The fourth division is that of the popular evening lecture and entertainment courses. Almost endless variety can be given to suit every need, but the following is an illustration of a course that is very popular:

THE COLERIDGE TAYLOR JUBILEE SINGERS, in a wonderful program of Negro Spirituals, readings and entertainment. Geo. W Penniman, for so many years General Secretary of the Allegheny County Sunday School Association, said of them: "There are no better singers than this Quartette; they are a stellar attraction; they have delighted thousands at our conventions, and NEVER fail to please."

President C. McCoy Franklin, Crossnore School, N. C. His imitation of the notes of bird and beast brought him an offer from a great vaudeville company of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK. This is only an introduction to his message.

Two from the following:

President R. H. Martin, who has met with a fine response where he has given his lecture, "Undermining the Foundations."

Dr. Wm. Parsons always pleases with "Our National Security." It is a sane discussion of vital issues.

Rev. John Steele, an authority on the problems of delinquency and our great crime situation. His lecture, "Young America's Tomorrow" ought to be heard in every community.

Prof. J. H. Dickson will select from a dozen subjects, possibly "Flaming Youth and Burning Elders," or perhaps "A Message from Number 16,542."

Now, the cost: The Patriotic Rallies and Field Day programs ask no guarantee; the privilege of a collection, with pledges, is all that is required.

The High School Course, five numbers, is $30.00 and local entertainment.

The popular four-number evening course mentioned is $100, plus entertainment, and in the case of the Jubilee Singers, travel in addition.

Engagements will be made only within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh. For details and other information, dates and speakers, write Service Bureau, National Reform Association, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

One evidence of the interest created by the National Reform Association's call for the observance of the Second Lord's Day of September as a Day of Prayer for Sabbath, was the receiving at the home office of over one hundred requests for the special Educational Number of the Christian Statesman.

What Has He Done?

THIS question is invariably asked concerning every applicant for a position of importance, especially where great service is demanded. It is a fair question and the answer generally decisive.

This question is being asked today by millions of voters concerning the two candidates for the presidency. We shall take first Governor Smith.

It is altogether to his credit that he worked his way up from the "Sidewalks of New York" to the governorship of that great State. The steps in that ascent were:

1. Beginning as a clerk in an oil store, then an inspector in a fish market and then a laborer in a Brooklyn pump factory he found his way into politics.

2. He was made a clerk in the office of the New York County Commissioner of Juries and served there until 1903.

3. In 1903, Tom Fooley, the then reigning Tammany Boss, picked him as Tammany's candidate for the Legislature. He served there until 1915. In 1911 he became Democratic Leader of the House. In 1913 he was elected Speaker of the House.

4. In 1915 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention convened for the purpose of framing a new constitution for the State. His work in this convention was highly creditable, though scarcely of a creative order.

5. In 1915 he was elected Sheriff of New York Co. and served two years.

6. In 1917-1918, the stirring war years, he was President of the Board of Alderman of New York City.

7. In 1918 he was elected Governor of New York State and began his term in January 1919; served one term; was defeated for re-election; elected again in 1920 and has since served in that capacity. On its mechanical and fiscal sides his government has been a fair success.

His legislative record is as follows: He voted 51 times against Local Option; 10 times for bills designed to help the saloons; 1 time against the submission of state wide prohibition to the people; 2 times to weaken the state Sabbath law; 7 times against anti race track gambling bills; 1 time against a direct primary law; for the School Ripper bills. He forced the 2.75 beer bill, and used his power as governor in combination with the wets of both parties to repeal the Mullan-Gage law which was passed under the "concurrent power" clause to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

What Has Hoover Done?

1. He also began at the bottom and worked his way up. He was an Iowa farm boy, a truck garden worker and a clerk in Oregon, and a self-helping student in Leland Stanford University, Cal. He won his B.A. in 1895. He was a mine laborer, assistant mine inspector in Mexico, California and Colorado until 1897. That year he was employed to examine mine properties in West Australia.

2. Then came seventeen years during which he was sought for by railroad, mining, and metal working interests, port building and planning and other engineering work in twelve different countries on every continent of the world.

3. During the Boxer Rebellion in China, he was caught on his honeymoon trip and went through the siege of Tiensin.

4. In 1914 he went to Europe as the representative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and was caught in the storm when the war broke. Then his real work began. He was asked by President Wilson to take charge of the repatriation of about 200,000 tourists caught in that cataclysm. He organized the relief and assisted 160,000 of them to get home.

5. Before that work was ended he was asked by the Allied governments to organize the Belgian relief work. Working with the Dutch and Spanish governments, as well as his own, he built up an organization which in the purchasing, handling and distribution of food spent $1,500,000,000 honestly, economically and efficiently. When it closed up its business it turned over $25,000,000 to the Belgian Educational needs.

6. When the United States entered the war in 1917, he was appointed by President Wilson as United States Food Administrator, with the task of getting enough food, produced in the United States, to feed the Allies to the end of the war. That food was a great factor in winning the war.

7. In addition to these two tasks he was asked to serve on President Wilson's War Board, on the United States Grain Commission and the Sugar Equalization Board. This was all done simultaneously.

8. At the close of the war he was chosen by the Inter Allied Food Control Commission to set up an organization for the distribution of food in all the war torn nations of Europe. Under this organization 6,000,000 children were cared for, the great typus epidemic in Russia and Rumania was successfully combatted and millions of people were saved from starvation until agriculture could again begin to function.

9. In 1921, the famine in Russia became his next great task. Within sixty days of the time his organization was given charge of this relief work it had established 20,000 feeding stations with a Russian personel of 120,000. This included the fight against contagious germ diseases which are the inevitable consequents upon famine. This work continued until 1923.

10. In 1921, he entered Mr. Harding's cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Labor. During his incumbency he has lifted that Department from the position of the most obscure one of the government to a position of first importance.

11. While thus engaged he was appointed as advisor to the American delegation to the Armament Reduction Conference at Washington and served. He was also appointed on the Colorado River Commission and has served as counsel to the St. Lawrence Development Commission and the works which he recommended are still before the country for adoption by Congress.

12. In 1927 he was appointed by President Coolidge to organize relief for the sufferers from the Mississippi flood. In a remarkably short time, working through the American Red Cross, provision was made for the housing, temporarily, and feeding of 600,000 who had been driven from their homes.

But what of his negative record? It is as clean as a Dutch housewife's kitchen. There is not an entry that can be made to stick against him.

Consequently in heading our three billion dollar concern with 120,000,000 people vitally interested, we are confronted with a choice between a marvelously successful world worker and a successful New York City Politician; between two vigorous picturesque personalities, one with an experience in New York Politics and the other in varied, constructive, world-wide, business, philanthropic, hygienic and political tasks, more vast than perhaps any other man of this generation has carried, and with no wrong judgments, or policies, no questionable associations or cabals to impair the luster of their splendor.

If this was a mere business corporation and you one of the managing directors, which would you choose?